

# Temporal Drivers of Disaster Risk and Resilience in Rural New Zealand

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## Background

- Rural communities are an essential part of Aotearoa-New Zealand's economy, society and culture.
- Rural communities face compounding influences, including political-, economic– and demographic change.
- The consequences of current rural disaster risk and resilience, however have not yet been explored.
- Tracking these dynamics over time will help improve understanding of current and future rural disaster risk, improving future decision making and disaster risk reduction.

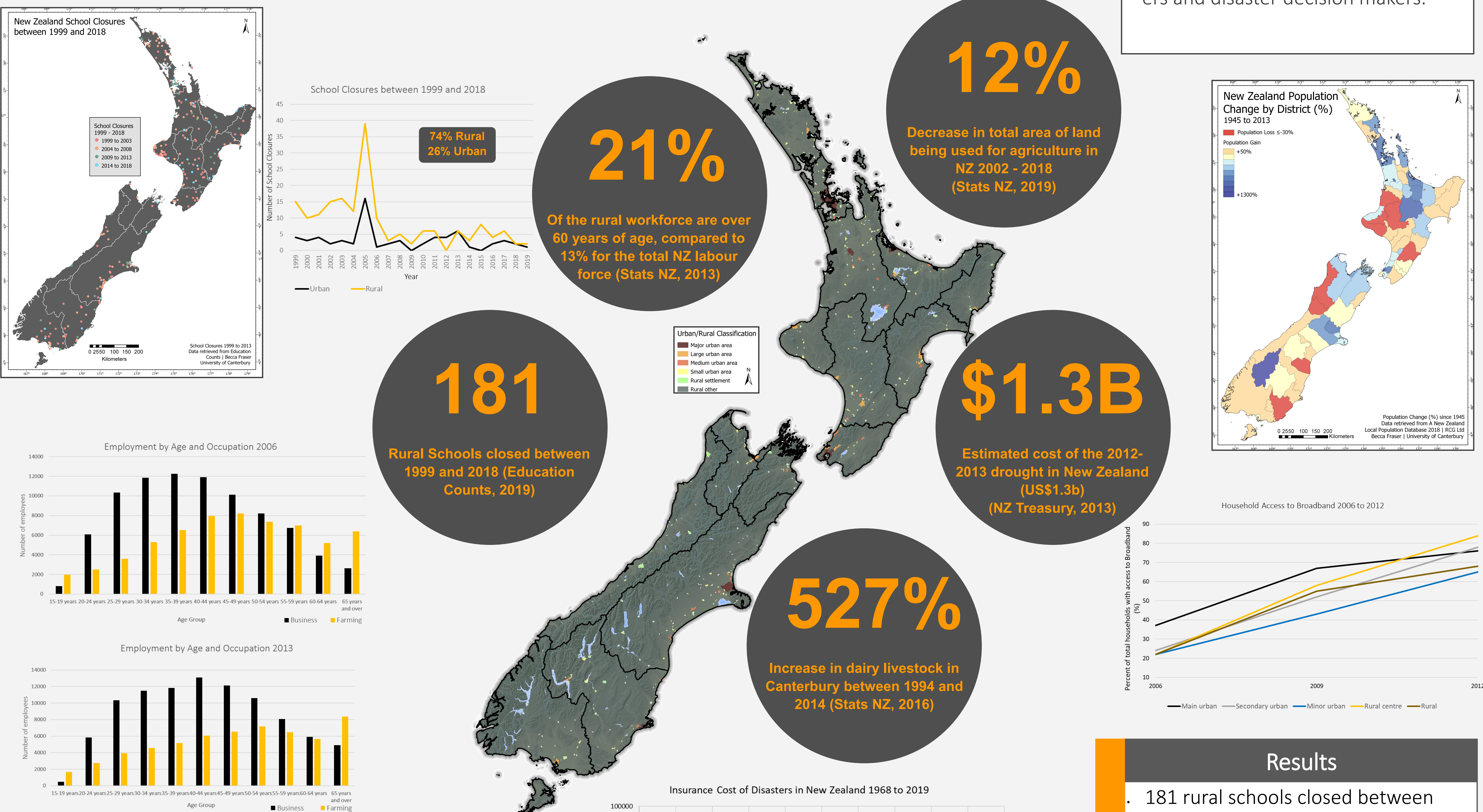
## Objectives

1. Identify temporal drivers of rural resilience in New Zealand communities.
2. Evaluate the implications of changing resilience on current and future disaster risk.
3. Explore ways this could inform more effective decision making for community members, policy makers and disaster decision makers.

## Methods

1. Geospatially visualise long term datasets to show rural change.
2. Case study evaluation on the impacts of rural change on current and future disaster risk.
3. Produce decision making resources for community members, policy makers and disaster decision makers.

### 1. How have rural communities changed?



## Results

- 181 rural schools closed between 1999 and 2018.
- 70% of rural areas had access to broadband by 2012.
- Numbers of sheep livestock in Canterbury dropped by –50% between 1994 and 2014.
- Agricultural contribution to GDP increased by over 900% from 1972 to 2004.

## Next Steps

- Evaluate the implications of changing resilience on current and future disaster risk in a North Canterbury case study community.
- Produce decision making resources for community members and disaster decision makers.

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